

# ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME III.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

NUMBER 7.

## Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

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Payable in advance, without exception.—  
For one year . . . . . \$5.00  
For six months . . . . . 3.00  
For three months . . . . . 1.50  
Single copies . . . . . 25

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### PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Antian Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.

The stated meetings of Antian Lodge, U. D., of Free and Accepted Masons, will take place on the last Saturday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend.  
C. A. CURTIS, Sec. J. T. ALSAP, W. M.

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J. H. BALDWIN.  
Prescott, March 27, 1866. 62m

## QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to create no more, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

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together with a general assortment of

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

## CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 30, 1866.

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

LIST OF CASES AND CHARGE OF JUDGE BACKUS.

Tucson, March 25, 1866.

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER. As the readers of the MINER feel an interest in Southern Arizona, I send you the proceedings of the March term of the court for Pima county:

On the first day of the term the following persons were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of said court, to-wit: Granville H. Oury, upon proof that he had been duly admitted to practice as such attorney in the courts of the State of Missouri; Judge Henry Jenkins, admitted to practice in the courts of New Mexico; Mortimer R. Platt, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York; Barclay Henley, admitted to practice in the courts of the State of California. After an able charge to the grand jury, by the presiding Judge, Hon. Henry T. Backus, a copy of which I enclose to you for publication, as requested by the grand jury, with the resolutions passed by them and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court, the grand jury presented the following indictments, to-wit:

The Territory of Arizona vs. Frank P. Wilson. Indictment for burglary. Coles Bashford, Attorney General for Territory. The defendant not appearing, pursuant to his recognizance heretofore given, the Attorney General moved that his recognizance be declared forfeited, and he prosecuted, which was accordingly done, and thereupon the surety of said Wilson appeared in court and paid \$500, being the amount thereof.

The Territory of Arizona vs. William Ake. Indictment for an assault with intent to kill. Attorney General for Territory.

The Territory of Arizona vs. Palatine Robinson. Indictment for an assault with intent to kill. Attorney General for Territory.

The Territory of Arizona vs. Alfred Frier. Indictment for murder. Attorney General for Territory.

The three last cases were formed to give some old offenders a warm reception, in case they return to this Territory.

### CALENDAR OF CAUSES IN DISTRICT COURT.

Charles T. Hayden vs. Solon H. Lathrop and others. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Petition in equity. Judgment for plaintiff.

Charles T. Hayden vs. G. H. Oury. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

Charles T. Hayden vs. William S. Grant. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

Mark Aldrich vs. Alfred Frier. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

John B. Allen vs. A. Answorth. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. A bill in equity to set aside certain deeds. Decree for plaintiff.

Mark Aldrich and Alphonso Lazard vs. Theodore A. Coult and James H. Toole. Coles Bashford and W. Claude Jones for plaintiff, John Miller for defendants. Settled.

Mark Aldrich vs. Theodore A. Coult and James H. Toole. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff, and John Miller, attorney for defendants. Settled.

Samuel B. Wyse vs. Ygnacio Robledo. Settled.

Maria Nebhina vs. Ygnacio Robledo. Settled.

Clallo Carrasco vs. Charles T. Hayden and Thomas Bird. W. Claude Jones, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendants. Judgment for defendants.

Francisco P. Wilson vs. Charles T. Hayden, County Judge, etc. W. Claude Jones, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendants. Judgment for defendants.

Juan Fernandez vs. Charles T. Hayden, County Judge, etc. W. Claude Jones, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendant. Judgment for defendants.

Hiram S. Stevens and Solomon Warner vs. Ygnacio Robledo. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff, Ygnacio Robledo. Settled.

N. B. Appel vs. Sylvester Mowry et al. W. Claude Jones, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendants. Continued.

Theodore Mohrman vs. Palatine Robinson. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. This suit removed in the name of the executor. Judgment for plaintiff.

Theodore Mohrman vs. Sopori Land and Mining Company. W. Claude Jones for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford for defendant. Suit dismissed.

Solomon Warner vs. Joseph S. Rogers. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

Daniel H. Stickney vs. J. S. Halstead, etc. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Settled.

A. Lazard vs. Alfred Frier. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

John G. Capron vs. F. A. Neville. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

Granville H. Wheat vs. The Unknown Heirs of George Pope, deceased. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

C. H. Myers vs. Palatine Robinson. Discontinued.

W. H. Rainey vs. The Arizona Mining Co. Settled and discontinued.

Wm. E. Herriek vs. Leonidia Dias. Settled and discontinued.

John G. Capron vs. Sopori Land and Mining Company. G. P. Harte for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendant. Suit dismissed.

Francisco Gonzales Toranzo vs. The Arizona Mining Company. Henry Jenkins, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendant. In this case the defendant moved to set aside all proceedings, and after argument the motion was granted.

Francisco Gonzales Toranzo vs. Enriqueta Mining Company. Henry Jenkins, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendant. In this case the defendant moved to set aside all proceedings, and after argument the suit was dismissed.

Pinckney K. Tully and Stephen Ochoa vs. Arizona Mining Company. Henry Jenkins, attorney for plaintiffs, Coles Bashford, attorney for defendant. The defendant moved to set aside all proceedings in this suit, and after argument the motion was granted.

Juan Elias, appellant, vs. Juan Fernandez, respondent. G. H. Oury for plaintiff, and M. R. Platt for defendant. Appeal dismissed on motion of respondent.

G. H. Oury vs. David Davis. G. H. Oury for plaintiff. Order for publication granted. In the matter of the San Antonio Mining Company. Petition to change location of land. B. Henley, attorney for petitioners. Petition granted.

Leopoldo Carrillo vs. Enlallo Carrasco. Coles Bashford, attorney for plaintiff, and G. H. Oury, attorney for defendant. Testimony voluminous. Judgment for plaintiff.

In the matter of the Buena Vista mine, petition for final decree. G. H. Oury, attorney for plaintiff. Decree granted.

In the matter of the La Paz mine, petition for final decree. G. H. Oury for plaintiff. Decree granted.

CASES IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Joseph Black vs. The Arizona Mining Co. Henry Jenkins, attorney for plaintiff, and Coles Bashford, attorney for defendant. Defendant moved to set aside all the proceedings on the part of the plaintiff. This case was very elaborately argued on both sides, and as the case involved a large amount of money, and some nice principles of law, I enclose you the opinion of Judge Backus on the case. Motion granted and case dismissed with costs.

There were four or five other cases on this side of the court, but there being no U. S. District Attorney the court would not take them up, and they were continued.

PIMA.

We reserve the opinion above referred to for publication in our next, and now append the charge of Judge Backus and the resolutions of the grand jury:

### CHARGE OF JUDGE BACKUS.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Under the constitution and laws you are now assembled as the grand inquest of the county of Pima, a district of country, in territorial extent, greater than some of the sovereign States of our glorious Union, and which, I doubt not, in the future, with her sister counties, (and that, too, at no remote period,) will become another of the American States, that now commands the admiration of the world as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

This district of country over which your jurisdiction extends, covering a part of the Territory of Arizona, now, in its infancy, commends itself to your wisdom and prudence with more than ordinary force, to make it a happy land; a land of law and order, where life, liberty and property shall not only be safe, but adorned, beautified and utilized by social, civil and moral worth and harmony, for it is emphatically a country, so abounding in natural resources and capacities, agricultural, pastoral and mineral, and all enveloped in a sky and atmosphere that a kind Providence seems to have expressed from the richest beauties of two zones, that if man will but do his duty in the work of culture and development of himself and the elements with which he is surrounded, it will, indeed, make a happy, a prosperous land.

Under our form of government these duties and responsibilities, to some extent, devolve upon you as guardians and conservators of the public welfare. To see that social and civil order prevail; that violators of its requirements are brought to justice; that the machinery of the social and civil compact is conducted and run according to the requirements of the law under which it originated. As you shall or not, with fidelity, perform these duties, prosperity or adversity will mark the future progress of the country. The true progress and prosperity of society ever has, and from the very nature of things, ever must depend on the compliance of its members with the laws originating and regulating its operation. The more perfect this obedience and conformity, the more or less successful will any society be in attaining the only great and true end of all human society—the prosperity and happiness of the whole. Certainty and fidelity in the execution and administration of its laws is more important to the healthy progress and prosperity of society than the character of the laws themselves; and this is emphatically true under a form of government like ours, where the powers are divided into separate and distinct co-ordinate branches, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive, each independent of the other, but each deriving their authority from a common sovereignty—the people. To the Legislative is committed the exclusive power of making the law; to the Judiciary, the equally exclusive power of construing and declaring what the law is, and to the Executive, the equally exclusive duty of executing the law so declared. All these parts combined, and each working within its appropriate sphere, produces a harmonious whole that, thus far, has wrought out a larger amount of national and individual happiness and prosperity than any other form of government that has ever existed. So long as these separate and independent, yet united and co-ordinate branches of government maintain and execute, with fidelity, the powers and duties left to each, results must ever be beneficial. But if one invades the other, or encroaches upon the other, or usurps powers belonging to another and not committed to it, then danger begins, and public and private liberty and right are imperilled. This is an evil to which new countries are peculiarly liable; where the framework of society is not fully adjusted and settled, and one which it behooves all good men, and especially officers, to see to with the deepest solicitude.

As conservators of the public welfare it is peculiarly your province to see to and diligently inquire if the public servants have, under the constitution and laws, done their respective duties, each within their appropriate sphere, neither invading the rights of the other, but each devoting their best energies, under the law and constitution, to the growth and establishment of public and private justice. The lawful rights of the humblest citizen are of inestimable more importance than the official consequence of any mere public servant. None so high that they are above your reach, and no humble individual so insignificant as to be beneath your notice. All, all, come within the scope of your inquiries, guided and governed by that prudence and wisdom which will make you emphatically a terror to evil-doers and the praise of those that do well.

Gentlemen, you and every well wisher to the present and future of Arizona will know that however rich she may be in pre-historic fame, and however much she abounds in monuments and remains, silently eloquent, of a teeming and happy population, that, in the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise Providence, have been swept into the fathomless abyss of an unknown past, the Arizona of the present is a new and hitherto comparatively unknown and undeveloped region. This every one of you and all who have assumed the labors and trials of the pioneer can well attest, for, as you and each of you, from time to time, pass up and down through this new and undeveloped region, you discover new localities, new resources and new capacities that adapt it to a future development, in a moral, social, physical and commercial point of view, unsurpassed by any of the most favored regions of the earth. You and every other true friend of Arizona most ardently desire the progress and development of these resources at the earliest possible time. To that end we want an industrious population, we want capital, we want avenues of social and commercial communication opened up, we want life and property safe from the assassin and the robber, be he the lurking savage or the civilized assassin. In time, to unmeasured property, all that is wanted is to convince our more populous and more wealthy brethren of the older States that we are, what it is, in fact, our interest to be, a people of law and order, where social, civil, moral and commercial rights are asserted and vindicated not by violence and outrage but by law and a well regulated civil polity. Then the work of progress and prosperity is secured, a teeming population will swarm all over our wide domain, bringing wealth, moral and social worth and commercial prosperity. Avenues of intercourse, social and commercial, will spring into existence, bearing to and from the riches of a regenerated country, and before the restless tramp of civilization and commerce, the savage foe will bow to the fiat of destiny, the establishment of a happy and prosperous people. Much of the responsibility of all this good, gentlemen, rests with you and the other good people of the Territory of Arizona to establish here firmly the empire of law and order.

Gentlemen, I am comparatively a stranger to you and in a strange land, and have had comparatively few opportunities to closely observe either the country or become intimately acquainted with your people, but from the best opportunities I have had, and, to some extent, schooled by former experience in other parts, I must say that no other portion of our wide land is covered by a more genial sky, or affords brighter hopes of material value in its physical composition than this, if her people are only true to themselves. And that no people I have ever visited in the same or similar circumstances present higher evidence of a pervading sense of the importance of civil order and obedience to law and good government than this, with comparatively few, very few exceptions, and none that I have ever seen who, as a body, have unfortunately been more grossly misrepresented by some of those who have assumed to speak for him of them; but this false reputation, if true to themselves, the people of Arizona can and must live down by the irresistible logic of facts.

I am aware of no particular matter that it is now requisite or necessary for me to give you in charge, nor can I better epitomize your whole duty by a general charge than in the language of the oath that your foreman has just taken, and you through him; that is, that you shall "diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all public offences against the United States and of this Territory, committed or triable within this county, of which you have or can obtain legal evidence. You shall present no person through malice, hatred or ill will, nor leave any unpunished through bias, favor or affection, or for any reward or promise or hope, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding." Under this oath, gentlemen, your intelligence will readily point out to you your duty. It would hardly be necessary or even proper for me further to enlarge on this subject. Your deliberations are of course secret, and you are each of you bound to keep secret the counsels of yourselves and each of your fellows, and whatever shall transpire in your deliberations in the jury room, and also those of the counsel of the government, the Attorney-General, who alone may be with you to advise you and aid you in your deliberations.

In the reception of testimony you will be governed by the ordinary rules of evidence controlling courts of justice, and, inasmuch as the testimony to be taken by you is exclusively *ex parte* and secret, great caution should be used to not permit your judgment to be warped or perverted by the *ex parte* statements of individuals who may appear before you as witnesses, under the influence of interest, passion or prejudice, which would pervert the whole object of this wise and salutary institution to unworthy purposes. On the other hand, when, by competent evidence before you, if unexplained and uncontradicted, a conviction, in your judgment, would be warranted, it is your imperative duty to present the offender. To the finding of an indictment the concurrence of at least twelve jurors is necessary, and without which concurrence you must ignore the bill or charge. Where found, an indictment must be signed by the foreman as a true bill, together with the names of the witnesses examined by the grand jury on that charge endorsed thereon, and in that condition by you, through your foreman, be presented to the court. You will meet upon your own adjournment, and from time to time, as you shall deem best for the progress of the public business, present your proceedings to the court. As you shall discharge these important and responsible duties depends much of the future of Arizona, for weal or for woe; if faithfully and efficiently performed the present will pronounce the happy plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and the future will rise up and call you blessed.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GRAND JURY.  
GRAND JURY ROOM,  
TUCSON, March 6th, 1866.  
Resolved, by the grand jury of the county of Pima, That we have witnessed with pleasure and satisfaction the ability, energy and impartiality with which the Hon. Henry T. Backus, District Judge of the First Judicial District, has discharged his official duties at the present term of this court.  
Resolved, That in his able charge to the grand jury, we recognize those fundamental principles, as elaborated and extended, that ought to be generally read and understood by every citizen of this Territory, as containing the only certain elements of its future prosperity and happiness.  
Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the clerk of said court, and filed in his office, and with the request that said clerk, will procure the publication of said charge and these resolutions.  
JOHN G. CAPRON, Foreman.  
C. P. WHITNEY, Clerk.

Backus, District Judge of the First Judicial District, has discharged his official duties at the present term of this court.

Resolved, That in his able charge to the grand jury, we recognize those fundamental principles, as elaborated and extended, that ought to be generally read and understood by every citizen of this Territory, as containing the only certain elements of its future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the clerk of said court, and filed in his office, and with the request that said clerk, will procure the publication of said charge and these resolutions.

JOHN G. CAPRON, Foreman.  
C. P. WHITNEY, Clerk.

### LYONS' REDUCTION PROCESS.

Editorial correspondence of the Rocky Mountain News, dated from Central City, Colorado, gives the following interesting particulars of a process that is exciting much attention among mine owners:

"We were very much interested, to-day, in examining Mr. Lyons' smelting works, where we spent the forenoon in his company. The favor was the more highly appreciated because it is not every one who can obtain it, and a still smaller number to whom the various operations, in all their minutiae, are explained. The works in question occupy the site of the old Milwaukee mill, at Harry's point, about a quarter of a mile below Black Hawk, covering the level plateau of two or three acres at the mouth of the gulch. Five frame buildings, each about forty by seventy feet, shelter the different works. They are all new, except one—the old mill referred to which has been enlarged for the purpose. In addition to these, a number of smaller buildings are occupied for blacksmith shops, brick works, bone mill, store houses, etc. Altogether they form a little village, which is alive with an army of workmen. First importance of the smelting works are two immense reverberatory furnaces, for smelting pyrites and other refractory ores, capable of reducing from ten to fifteen tons per day. This one, however, is first dressed—as will be hereafter explained—so that in reality the ten or fifteen tons represented from twenty-five tons of ore as it comes from the mine. The principle upon which the furnaces work has been the subject of most serious doubt to many, but after examining them carefully we can see hardly a possibility of failure. Moreover, the New has argued time and again, ever since the winter of '59 and '60, that some kind of smelting process would have to be adopted before the major portion of the gold therein contained could be saved from our ores.

"Next comes an immense furnace, built substantially upon the same plan, for desulphurizing ores. Its capacity for that purpose is sufficient to supply the two first-named furnaces—or ten to fifteen tons of dressed ores in twenty-four hours. In the adjoining building, on the same range, are five 'Scotch hearths' or furnaces for smelting silica ores, which are treated without being pulverized, but sorted closely and broken into small pieces. These hearths are huge iron kettles, in which the ore is melted—with broad hearths from which the molten metal flows in a constant stream. They are driven by two blast engines, but may all be run together or one or more cut off at any time. One man is required to attend each hearth and three for the two reverberatory smelting furnaces. The flues from the eight furnaces described all lead into an immense flue or stack, built up the side of the hill to its summit and thence twenty or thirty feet perpendicular. Its total height is one hundred and seventy-five feet, the great height being for a double purpose; first to create a draft, and secondly to carry off the poisonous fumes of the ore.

"Next worthy of notice are the cupel furnaces, two in number, with room for two more. They are on a stupendous scale, but the principle is precisely the same as applied in the little cupel of the laboratory. Their capacity is estimated at fifteen tons of metal in twenty-four hours. The crushing machinery consists of two Blake crushers, or aligat-jaws, which break the ore into small pieces, after which it passes through a pair of Cornish rollers. These pulverize it thoroughly, if not completely, at the first passage; the coarse particles are separated by a screen from which they are carried back and pass through the rollers again until they are sufficiently pulverized. The crushed ore next goes to the Cornish buddies—three in number—a very ingenious, but very simple looking arrangement for dressing and grading the ore. It is done by water acting evenly and constantly upon the pulverized ore passing over a convex surface and separating it according to its specific gravity. The heavy and rich particles lodge first and nearest the point of supply, these decreasing in richness to the rim of the circular vat, where there is found nothing but pure sand, which is thrown away. The ore thus graded is correspondingly treated in its final reduction. This, we believe, completes a very meager and imperfect description of the reduction works proper. The power required is supplied by two large steam engines, advantageously situated in two of the buildings at opposite sides of the grounds. In addition to the reduction works, there are the bone dust and brick making establishments. Bones are purchased at forty dollars per ton; burned in a kiln similar to one for burning lime, then broken to pieces, sorted and ground in a pair of common French burr mill stone. The bone ash is used in cupelling, and some forty tons is already prepared. The consumption of fire-brick is large and one trial and failure convinces the proprietors that they could not depend upon a purchased supply. In consequence, they began the manufacture at home. The fire-clay is found at Golden City; hauled thence to the works here, ground, tempered, moulded, pressed in a powerful press, the brick is dried in a warm room, and burned in a covered kiln, the whole being under shelter in a building kept at a rather torrid temperature, judging from its condition in that respect at the time of our visit. These fire-bricks are pronounced equal to the imported article, and it is estimated, will not require removal oftener than three times a year. Being only the lining of the furnaces and flues, they can be replaced by a stoppage of the works for three or four days at a time, and with that exception, their operation will be constant. The pine and

other resinous wood of the mountains is found to make excellent fuel for these furnaces; better, in some respects, than the best anthracite coal. The workmen say that with it they can melt anything that ever was melted. These works are all under the exclusive superintendence of Professor F. C. Johnson, who has been connected with the smelting works of the American Refining Company of Staten Island, New York, ever since they were established. He undoubtedly understands his business perfectly. Most of the laborers employed are from European mines and smelting works—each man thoroughly skilled in his own kind of labor. They do not look upon the operation as an experiment, because they have been familiar with similar works from their earliest recollection."

### LEGISLATION FOR THE MINES.

Every discovery of new mines makes the necessity of judicious legislation for the mines more apparent. The district laws passed by miners' conventions are in many points very defective. They are not framed in such a way as to make them agree with rules of law, and in many instances, they have no force at all. The State Legislature should pass a law regulating the working of the mines, and such regulations, if judiciously gotten up, will greatly advance the interests of the State.

The welfare of this State depends upon the development of the mines. There are yet large districts of country rich in mineral wealth entirely unexplored, and in many places lodes have been worked and abandoned which ought to be open to the prospector without the risk of a lawsuit. In Washee and in this State, in many cases, nearly all the proceeds of rich mines have been eaten up in litigation, and the history of almost every new mining discovery proves that a man who locates a ledge of any kind takes up a lawsuit with it. If prospectors have money they are "blackmailed," or forced to expend a large amount before they are enabled to establish a title; if they are poor men they are forced to give up their claims to unprincipled sharpers, who never earned an honest penny in their lives. There are many ledges in this country which were located some eight or ten years ago. Enough work was done to hold them for one year, and since that time nothing has been done. They are abandoned, and under the county law any man may go and take them up. If prospectors go to work upon such a ledge the chances are that some claimant will present himself with the old title and demand the lode. These claimants never come in until after the lead has been struck and the value of the ledge is proved. A valuable claim in this vicinity has just been purchased by the owners for the third time—one from parties who had no right whatever to the ground. With such prospects before them, miners do not like to expend five or six months hard work and large sums of money for the development of mining claims. Such a state of affairs seriously impedes the development of our mineral resources, and our Legislature should take the matter in hand. Let some rule be established that will give prospectors a chance to go to work upon abandoned ledges. A law might be passed requiring parties expending work upon ledges to record their intention to hold their claim, and this record should be good for a certain time without additional work. Let the parties who re-locate be compelled to notify former holders of the fact, and if new prospectors are permitted to work for a specified time without the notice to quit from former claimants, the latter should have no right to commence suit for recovery. Such a law could not work hardship to either of the parties, and would greatly encourage the prospector. The district laws are inadequate protection for prospectors. They are generally poor men, and are at the mercy of capital when it is in the hands of unprincipled men. These matters demand the attention of all who have an interest in the development of the mineral wealth of the State. Nevada Transcript.

NEVADA MINES.—The Virginia City Union gives the following statistics of the mines of that place, the number of men employed and the ore extracted:

The Ophir mine is employing, at the present time, about 45 men, taking out some 30 tons of ore per day. The California Company are taking out about 10 tons per day, and employ 6 men; the ore extracted from this mine is taken from near the surface. The Gould and Curry mine employs 245 men, who extract 215 tons per day. In the Savage mine 176 men are employed, taking out at present, 90 tons per day, although the amount usually extracted is much greater. The Chollar-Potosi mine employs 160 men, and 30 tons of ore are hoisted to the surface daily. The Hale & Norcross Company have 30 men at work who take out 40 tons per day. Total number of men employed in the mines of Virginia, 655; tons of ore taken out per day, 460. Estimating the value of the ore at \$50 per ton, this would amount to \$23,000 per day, or \$54,000 per month. The amount of ore taken out at this time, however, is much less than what will be extracted within the next two months, as several claims are now engaged in sinking new shafts.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—The total number of organizations of California volunteers mustered into the service of the United States since 1861 is as follows: Infantry, 8 regiments; 1 battalion of infantry, consisting of 4 companies, called Mountaineers, for special service; 2 regiments and 1 battalion of cavalry. There have been mustered out of the service the First Regiment of Infantry, the First Battalion of Mountaineers, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Infantry. From the First and Fifth Infantry has been organized a regiment consisting of seven companies, called the First Veteran Infantry. This was done outside the Department of California, in New Mexico, and they have entered the service to do duty in New Mexico and Arizona. The Third Regiment of Infantry was also organized into a battalion called the Third Battalion of Veteran Infantry, and are still doing service in the service of the First Cavalry, 12 companies; Second Cavalry, 12 companies; Native Cavalry, 4 companies; and Seventh Infantry, 10 companies.